The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWS PAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take News papers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders or Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X.—NO. 48. WEEKLY EDITION. OCTOBER 11, 1873.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 2, 1873.

Proceedings Against Jay Cooke & Co.

Clifford Arrick, a depositor with Jay Cooke & Co., filed a petition in the Supreme Court of the District to-day, to put the firm into involuntary bankruptcy. He alleges the firm is indebted to him to the amount of $10,000 on certificates of deposit, bearing five per cent. interest, and charges acts of bankruptcy as follows: On the 20th of September, being possessed of large amounts of real estate in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and the District of Columbia, they did make an assignment of all their estate, lying elsewhere than in Pennsylvania, to W. Moreland, a Member of the firm; second, that on the 18th of September, they stopped the payment of their commercial paper; third, that on the 18th of September, being possessed of bills, gold, silver and coppers, and being aware that legal process had been issued and was about to be issued, they concealed and removed said money; fourth, that on the 18th of September they suspended payment; and fifth, that on the 18th of September, being then insolvent, they did make payments of money to certain parties to petitioner unknown, on the plea that they were special depositors, in order to give them preference over other depositors, and to defeat and delay the act of bankruptcy. The petition was presented to Judge Humphreys, who granted the usual warrant, requiring the parties to appear on Friday, October 10th, at eleven o'clock, and answer why they should not be adjudged bankrupts, &c.

Ever since the suspension of Cooke intimations have been thrown out by depositors of a purpose to initiate legal proceedings against them. It is said the movement began to-day was precipitated by the discovery that Henry D. Cooke has been engaged for several years past in transferring his real estate, although the deeds were not presented for record until Tuesday last. Many of the depositors are dissatisfied on account of the recent developments, but most of them are opposed to the proceeding begun to-day, as they believe they will get a larger proportion of their dues if the Cooke firm is allowed to wind up their own affairs.

A gentleman just returned from Philadelphia saw Jay Cooke last night, who assured him most positively the depositors would be paid to the last farthing.

The Postoffice Money Order Department

has risen to some prominence in connection with the events of the late excitement, and has proved an unusual convenience to the public. The money orders being issued are largely paid in the tender moneys many business men have taken them for the largest allowable amounts. The receipts from their issue at the postoffice is now reported at $50,000 in a single day or the present week, and the disbursements to $35,000. At the treasury, since the beginning of the money stringency the business in this special branch has risen nearly twenty per cent on the issue and ten per cent. on the redemption of the money orders.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 4, 1873.

Average of Crops.

The report of the Department of Agriculture for August and September was issued from the press yesterday. It furnishes the following interesting information in regard to the apple and peach crops: Oregon is the only State which reports an average crop of apples. The average for this year was from 98 in Rhode Island to 102 in Oregon; in the Middle States, 76 in New York and only 56 in Pennsylvania. Many counties in different parts of the country report an entire failure of the crop. The reports from all over the country as to peaches are worse than the apple, a large number of counties also reporting an entire failure of the crop. Oregon is again the only State reporting above the average, which was from 98 in South Carolina to 122 in Oregon. Pennsylvania reported but 90.

Prospects of the Virginia Election.

One of the hopes of the Democratic conservatives of Virginia of carrying the election is the apparent apathy of the colored voters. This is a great mistake, as there is no State in the Union where the colored people are more enlightened than in Virginia, and if left free to their own choice, will prove it most effectually on the day of election. There can be no doubt that the contest will be a close one, and that the white man's party is resorting to all manner of fraud and intimidation to carry their point. They have all the advantage and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Execution of the Modocs.

A Most Impressive Spectacle.

Witnessed by Five Hundred Klamaths

And by the Wives and Children of the Culprits.

JACKSONVILLE, October 3.—Your correspondent left Fort Klamath this morning at 10:30 o'clock, and by hard riding arrived here a few moments ago. The following is a report of the execution of Captain Jack and his band: Boston Charley and Black Jim were led on the scaffold first, and Schonchin next; they trod on it with apparent indifference and iron nerve, having evidently resolved to die as brave as they had lived. Jack went easily up the stairway, but looked wretched and miserable. The manacles had been struck off, but their arms were securely pinioned with cords. At precisely 9:45 A. M., the interpreters, Capt. O. C. Applegate and David Hill, explained to the culprits the nature of the order to be read to them by the Adjutant, and at 10 A. M. Adjutant Ridgeway read the orders promulgating the sentence of the Commission and the President's order thereon.

The two reprieved prisoners, Bamcho and Sloluk, yet stood on the ground in front of the scaffold, shackled and under guard. During the reading the pinioned victims were seated on the platform of the scaffold, with their feet on the drop, listening anxiously, but of course not understanding a word of it. The reading occupied ten minutes; then the Adjutant read the order of commutation in the cases of Bamcho and Sloluk, and the poor fellows were taken back to the stockade, evidently happy at not accompanying the others to the happy hunting grounds. The Chaplain then offered an earnest and fervid prayer for the souls of the culprits, which was listened to attentively.

At 10:25 the fatal noose was placed around the necks of the condemned under the direction of Captain Hoge. It was necessary to cut off a little of Jack's long hair, which was in the way of the rope. Captain Hoge then bid farewell to the prisoners, and the black caps were placed on the heads of the culprits; it must have been an awful moment.

At 10:20 they stood on the drop; the rope was cut by the assistant at a signal from Captain Hoge's tomahawkchief. The bodies swung round and round, Jack and Jim apparently dying easily, but Boston Charley and Schonchin suffering terrible convulsions. Boston Charley and Schonchin requested to see their friends, but the two others seemed to die almost instantly. At 10:28 their pulses were felt by Captain Hoge, and, as I write, they are swinging lifeless in the air. As the drop fell with a terrible thud four poor, wretched human beings fell into eternity, and a half-smothered cry of horror went up from the crowd of over five hundred Klamath Indians, who witnessed the awful spectacle.

Wails of deep and bitter anguish went up from the stockade, where the wives and children of the poor fellows had a fair view of the shocking scene. The coffins, six in number, had been placed directly in the rear of the gallows, two of them destined to be unoccupied.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

France.

PROPOSITION FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE MONARCHY.

PARIS, October 6.—The *Paris Journal*, a monarchical newspaper, says a proposition for the restoration of the monarchy on the basis of the charter of 1814 in a modified form will be presented in the Assembly on the opening of the session.

A CABINET DECIDED ON.

PARIS, October 6.—At a meeting of the Deputies of the Right to-day the following cabinet was decided upon in the event of a change in the government on the opening of the Assembly: Duc Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Bocher, Minister of the Interior; M. De Chesvelong, Minister of Finance; M. De Meaux, Minister of Justice; M. Grivart, Minister of Public Works; M. Dupeyran, Minister of Commerce; M. Beulacre, Minister of Public Instruction; the Marquis De Montaigne, Minister of Marine; and General Changarnier, Minister of War.

TRIAL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

VERSAILLES, October 6.—The trial of Marshal Bazaine by Court Martial opened at noon to-day in the Palace of Trianon. The Duke D'Aumale presided. Among the witnesses present were Marshals Canrobert and La Boeuf, and Generals Frossard, Bourbaki and Changarnier. When the formalities attending the opening of the Court had been gone through, a recess was taken, after which, by order of the President a statement of the public services of Marshal Bazaine was read, and the history of his long military career from the beginning and recounted the distinctions which has been conferred upon him and the wounds he had received. The report of the committee of inquiry into the capitulation of Metz was then presented and read. This was followed by the reading of the indictment. The prisoner listened attentively but without emotion. M. Reviere then submitted his report. It reviews the plans of the campaign and the battle of Sedan, and gives a sketch of the battle of Forbach, in which great stress is laid on Bazaine's responsibility for the defeat. While the reading continued to go to General Frossard's assistance. He handed a note to counsel for M. Herisson, who takes the ground that the Marshal was at no time really desirous of forcing the pass. After hearing Reviere's report the Court adjourned until

PARIS, October 6.—The Court-Martial before which Marshal Bazaine is now being tried, sits in the audience chamber of the Grand Trianon at Versailles. The scene at the opening to-day was remarkable, and the attendance of witnesses and spectators were present, and the court room was filled with the most distinguished men of France. Besides those previously reported, Gen. Ducrot and Regnier were in attendance. The calling of their names as witnesses caused much interest. They appeared in the full uniform of a General Officer, and with the ribbon and grand cross of the Legion of Honor on his breast. He took his seat in an arm chair by the side of his counsel, and was courteously addressed by the President of the Court as "Monsieur le Marchal" throughout the proceedings. The defense is conducted by M. M. Lachaud & Scheurer, the former being also Colonel Villette.

It is expected that the next ten days will be devoted to the reading of papers connected with the indictment. M. M. Gambetta, Schneider and Rouher and Gen. D'Autrisart were also present as witnesses.

World Special.

LONDON, October 6.—The Duc d'Aumale to-day positively declared that Marshal Bazaine's conduct would be condemned to death by the court martial and then pardoned.

ITALY.

CLERICAL FUTURE.

The Duke de Broglie, at a banquet given in his honor to-night, declared emphatically that the revival of clerical domination in France was impossible.

Spain.

MADRID, October 6.—The Carlists are fast losing ground in the Northern provinces. They are utterly demoralized, and the men are deserting in numbers. Gen. Martinez, commander of the Republican troops, is energetically advancing against them.

The siege of Cartagena is proceeding actively, the firing being sharp on both sides. Many of the Intransigentists surrender daily to the Republican forces.

GEN. SARALLS JOINS DON ALPHONSO.

BAYONNE, October 6.—General Saralls joined Don Alphonso yesterday. He was received with cheers by the Carlists.

THE INSURGENT IRONCLADS.

MADRID, October 6.—The insurgent ironclads were seen off Agulas to-day, and appeared to be heading for Cartagena.

England.

THE POLARIS EXPEDITION.

LONDON, October 7, 6 A. M.—Sir George Rawlinson, in a speech at Birmingham last night, expressed the hope that the Government would send a vessel to complete the investigations of the Polaris expeditions.

FORT WAYNE.

Thrown From a Dray—Found Dead in Bed —Death of a Boy from Lockjaw—Nomination for City Clerk—Firemen's Parade.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., October 6, 1873.

A horse with a dray attached ran away this afternoon, throwing the driver, named Zink, off the dray, passing over his body and breaking his leg and otherwise seriously injuring him.

A stranger named James Ward, who has been here two weeks doing nothing, was found dead this morning in bed in the house of Alfred Dougherty, who had allowed him to stay over night. Ward represented himself to be a tinsmith and out of money, and gave to bed feeling unwell. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict that decease is due to disease caused by congestive fever.

Charlie Stackhouse, the boy who was burned so badly last Saturday, died yesterday from the effects thereof.

The Democratic Convention for the election of a city clerk was held this evening, and Gilbert Perry was nominated on the second ballot.

The firemen's annual parade came off to-day. The weather being fine, they made a very imposing appearance.

FROM CIRCLEVILLE.

Burglary at Salt Creek—Cholera Among the Hogs—Epizootic Among the Horses.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CIRCLEVILLE, O., October 2, 1873.

The residence of George S. Hasler, of Salt Creek, was entered by burglars last night, and a gold watch worth $125 and $175 in money were stolen. There seems to be an organized gang of thieves in that vicinity, and what they will be made to desist it up.

The cholera has broken out to an alarming extent among the hogs in this county. Colonel George W. Gregg has lost about seventy-five fine hogs within the past few days. Several hundred fatal cases have been reported in the last week.

The epizootic is appearing in a mild form amongst horses, but one death occurring.

CRIMES.

Suicide by a Cook.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOGANSPORT, IND., October 5, 1873.

John Sigrall, cook at the Adams House in this city, committed suicide last night by taking an overdose of morphine. Just before retiring he asked one of his children to bring him a glass of water, remarking that it was for the purpose. The child complied, and been drinking no attention was paid to the remark at the time. He swallowed the morphine unobserved. A doctor was called after the facts became known, but too late to save his life.

Fatal Accident to a Brakeman.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOGANSPORT, IND., October 4, 1873.

Jacob Roller, freight brakeman, fell from a train near Royal Center this morning. The train passed over the lower portion of his body, causing his death in about one hour. Deceased leaves a wife and child.

Fall from a Building.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., October 4, 1873.

Charles E. Davis fell from the roof of a new building, a distance of nearly forty feet this a.m., and broke his arm in two places and his nose was also also broken. It is also feared he is injured internally. He was working with his father at the carpentering trade.

Found Drowned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, October 4, 1873.

J. Messersmith, an old surveyor, well-known through this valley, was found lying in the river at Warren this evening, drowned. He had been drinking hard lately, and it is supposed fell in while intoxicated.

The Evangelical Alliance.

MEETING IN TWO SECTIONS.

Interesting Address on "Geology and the Bible"—Discussion on the Darwinian Theory.

NEW YORK, October 6.—The Theological section of the Evangelical Alliance commenced its sessions in Association Hall this forenoon, Dr. Woolsey presiding. After devotional exercises, the Secretary announced that the delegates from foreign lands had not yet arrived, but were a few moments ago. The following is a report of the execution of Captain Jack and his band: Boston Charley and Black Jim were led on the scaffold first, and Schonchin next; they trod on it with apparent indifference and iron nerve, having evidently resolved to die as brave as they had lived. Jack went easily up the stairway, but looked wretched and miserable. The manacles had been struck off, but their arms were securely pinioned with cords. At precisely 9:45 A. M., the interpreters, Capt. O. C. Applegate and David Hill, explained to the culprits the nature of the order to be read to them by the Adjutant, and at 10 A. M. Adjutant Ridgeway read the orders promulgating the sentence of the Commission and the President's order thereon.

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JAY COOKE & CO.

Proposition for Winding Up the Estate—Important to Creditors.

PHILADELPHIA, October 5.—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. have completed their detailed statement of assets and liabilities, and in connection therewith have prepared a form of agreement for settlement to be presented to their creditors for their consideration. The main features of the proposed agreement are as follows: The members of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. surrender all and entire interest in the firm property. A trustee (Hon. E. A. Hollins, late United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, will have the management of the estate, thus saving costs and expenses. Dividends will be made wherever the trustee may see cash in hand sufficient to be divided, commencing soon after the agreement is approved by the creditors. Provision may be made to secure creditors' interests which guard perfectly the interests of the general body of creditors. The creditors surrender no rights they now possess, but merely accept advantages of a trust created for their benefit, and the debtors can gain nothing except surplus, which they hope to secure by an economical and judicious winding up of their estate. Full powers are given to the trustee, but he is to act under the control of a committee representing the creditors, consisting of Mr. M. Felton, late President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, William C. Houston, and Dell Nesbitt, Jr., President of the Corn Exchange Bank, and Mr. Newbold Negotiable certificates of interest of any creditor in trust to the extent of $5,000 will be given by the trustee. After all the debts are paid in full the remaining property will be assigned. It is understood the firm do not propose to call a general meeting of their creditors, as they have been doing in the case of different classes, and the creditors are so scattered as to render such a meeting impracticable. They are now, however, addressed a letter to each creditor, so for as known, submitting their proposition. Any creditor failing to receive such a notification can examine the papers at the office of the firm in Philadelphia, New York or Washington.

FROM FORT WAYNE.

Hairbreadth Escape—Young Burnt Child Burnt.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., October 4, 1873.

A very extraordinary hairbreadth escape from a horrible death occurred in this city. John Cody, superintendent of a large stave factory, while running along the track of the Wabash Railway, tripped and fell. Before he could release himself, a train was upon him. Seeing the fall, the engineer put down the train was stopped. Mr. Cody's presence of mind is unequaled. He rolled himself as flat as possible and this left space for the machinery of the cars to barely clear him. Had the engine reached him he would have been killed instant. However, he got off with some severe cuts over the eye, and a badly injured arm.

A young man named J. C. Ballman was instantly killed at the Wabash freight house to-day under the following circumstances: While climbing up the side of a car he was caught by the building and fell under the train, crushing his right leg and hurling him into a ditch.

A little boy, named Charley Stockhouse, four years old, was burned badly this morning while lighting a stick in the fire to pay with. He was burned from the abdomen in front and on both sides to the top of his head. It is hardly possible that he can get well.

CASUALTIES.

Team Accident.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WOODVILLE, via MASSVILLE O., October 4, 1873.

Yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock, a team belonging to Christian Wynyard became unmanageable, and the occupants of the wagon were thrown out and dragged for several rods. Mr. Henry Wynyard of the firm of Bruns & Co., of this place, had his leg broken below the knee, and was bruised about the body. Mr. Wynyard had his leg broken, and received other injuries, from which he died this morning about eight o'clock. The others will be but seriously injured. Mr. Bruns is doing well, and it is hoped that he will recover, although he will probably be a cripple for life.

Accidentally Shot While Hunting.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SHAKERTOWN, IND., October 4, 1873.

John Maier, of Shakertown, in this county, while hunting this morning, accidentally shot himself through the head. He died instantly. He was nineteen years of age, and the son of a rich farmer.

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Shooting a Boss.

ST. LOUIS, October 4.—William Barnes, a section boss on the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad, was shot and mortally wounded by George Owens, a striker in the machine shops of the same company, at Mount Vernon, Ind., on Thursday evening. The affair grew out of the discharge of John Owens, brother of George, as a section hand.

Murder of a Miner—A Garden Thief Shot.

WILKESBARRE, October 4.—James Warner was lodged in prison yesterday, charged with the murder of a miner, who, with others, had used indecent language in the presence of Warner's wife.

George Law was shot dead last night, while robbing the garden of Frank Epp, near this city.

POLITICAL.

The County Tickets in Pennsylvania.

Who the People Will Choose From.

Below will be found a list of the nominations made by the Republican and Democratic parties in this State, as nearly complete as it can be made at this writing:

Allegheny.

REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRATIC.
President Judge, District Court, Hon. Thomas Ewing.	President Judge, District Court, Thomas C. Lazear.
Associate Judge, District Court, Hon. J. W. F. White.	Associate Judge, District Court, John H. Bailey.
State Senate, Hon. Geo. H. Anderson.	State Senate, Jas. Sailsbury.
Assembly, First City District, H. H. McCormick.	Assembly, First City District, Wm. Kennedy.
Second City District—Samuel Kigore.	Second City District, S. F. Wainwright.
County Districts—J. C. Newmyer, A. B. Young, A. C. Hays, R. C. Christy, Henry Gerwig.	County Districts—Wm. D. Woolslayer, H. Haslett, George H. Hughes, R. B. Guthrie, A. G. Thobarn.
Prothonotary, B. F. Kennedy.	Prothonotary, Francis A. Keen.
County Treasurer, Capt. Samuel Kigore.	County Treasurer, Jos. H. Irwin.
County Commissioner, A. Beckert, Jas. G. Murray.	County Commissioners, A. B. Hayden, 3 years;
Jury Commissioner, Capt. John McClelland.	Jury Commissioner, C. B. Strain.
Coroner, Wm. McCallin.	Coroner, J. L. Williams.
Director of the Poor, Thomas Varner.	Director of the Poor, P. H. Stevenson.

Armstrong.

Assembly, Robt. Thompson.	Assembly, J. K. Park.
District Attorney, Jas. S. Crosby.	District Attorney, Jeff. Reynolds.
Sheriff, Geo. A. Williams.	Sheriff, John P. Boyd.
Treasurer, James Piper.	Treasurer, M. Beatty.
Commissioner, T. Horton.	Commissioner, J. S. Cochran.
Commissioner, Archibald Glenn.	Jury Commissioner, Thomas McMaster.
Auditor, D. W. Schaffer.	Auditor, D. W. Hawk.

Beaver.

Assembly, S. J. Cross, Beaver.	Assembly, Charles Cheny, Beaver.
A. Allison, Washing'n.	W. R. Barnett, Wash'n.
A. L. Campbell, Butler.	W. L. Archer, Wash'n.
David McKee, Butler.	Jno. Lusk, Butler.
Prothonotary, Col. A. P. Dunlap.	Prothon'y, C. R. Lester.
Treasurer, Jas. H. Mann.	Treasurer, C. R. Hurst.
Commissioner, G. W. Shannon.	Commissioner, D. Hamon.
Poor Director, S. McManaley.	Jury Com., J. Sterling.
Jury Com., Jno. Wilson.	Poor Director, J. C. Reed.
Auditor, J. F. Culbertson.	Auditor, J. A. Russell.
Trustees Academy, Thos. Kennedy.	Trustees Academy, Thos. Greery.
R. S. Imbrie, P. L. Grim.	James Barnes.

Bedford.

Assembly, George J. Lyon.	Assembly, J. M. Reynolds.
Associate Judge, Emanuel Dull.	District Attorney, H. D. Tate.
District Attorney, Wm. C. Smith.	Associate Judge, Thos. Donahoe.
Treasurer, Wm. Masters.	Treasurer, P. G. Morgart.
Comm'r, John Etchelberger.	Commissioner, William Hilegas.
Jury Commissioner, D. R. Smith.	Pro. House Director, S. M. Boor.
Poor Director, Joseph Snowdon.	Auditor, John McKurn.
Auditor, John C. Ickes.	

Blair.

Assembly, Seth R. McConaughy.	Assembly, James Funk.
Sheriff, Maj. Alex. Robinson.	Sheriff, John Rockett.
Prothonotary, Jno. Carberger.	Commissioner, Oliv'r Hagerty.
Commissioner, Jno. Clark.	Jury Commissioner, Jas. Poor Director, Emanuel Clapper.
Jury Commissioner, Maxwell Smith.	Auditor, Robert Holliday.
Director of the Poor, Albert Wilson.	Coroner, John Hickey.
Coroner, Isaac Lykens, Jr.	
Auditor, Alex. Knox.	

Bradford.

Assembly, F. E. Allison.	Assembly, C. Terry, John Griffin.
Sheriff, A. Detrich.	Associate Judge, C. S. Russell.
Treasurer, L. McClure.	Treasurer, T. J. Smiley.
Comm'r, Wm. Irwin.	Commissioner, Jno. Baldwin.
Jury Commissioner, Wm. Kelley.	Jury Commissioner, Dan'l Delo.

Clinton.

Assembly, R. B. Caldwell.	Assembly, A. C. Noyes.
Prothonotary, Wm. Fearon.	Prothonotary, W. H. Bowen.
Register and Recorder, J. R. Hughes.	Register and Recorder, S. Commissioner, Wm. A. White.	Treasurer, Jno. Q. Welsh.
Treasurer, Rev. J. R. King.	Commissioner, W. A.
Jury Commissioner, J. S. Stewart.	Coroner, Adolph Preston.
Coroner, Dr. J. C. Richards.	Jury Com'r, H. S. Baron.
Auditor, R. H. Furst.	

Columbia.

Assembly, J. M. Brockalew.	Assembly, C. B. Brockway.
County Treasurer, Jno. Treasurer, J. Appleman.	Sheriff, Jno. Hower. Treasurer, John Snyder.
Jury Comm'r, W. H. Ut.	Comm'r, John Herner.
Auditor, Jno. Sheriff, no nomination.	

Crawford.

Assembly, George K. Anderson.	Assembly, J. D. Gill.
Associate Judges, R. H. Chase, W. Davis, Jr.	Assembly, J. W. Smith, Jos. A. Neill.
Assembly, M. W. Oliver, Jr., Fry.	Commissioner, Christopher Hysong.
Treasurer, R. F. Stebbins.	Associate Judges, Henry
Commissioner, I. B. Gerow.	B. Beaty, Wm. Putnam.
Auditor, R. S. B. Temple.	Auditor, H. J. Cooper.
Jury Commissioner, E. Skeed.	Jury Commissioner, Chas. F. Adams.

Cumberland.

Assembly, Saml. Henry.	Assembly, H. Scanlon.
Sheriff, J. T. Harris.	Sheriff, Henry Baumer.
Treasurer, T. Griffith.	Treasurer, A. Christe.
Commissioner, Jas. Conrad.	Commissioner, Ed. Glass.
Poor Director, T. Stutzman.	Poor Director, Levan Orris.
Jury Commissioner, E. P. Eaker.	Treasurer, Levan Orris.
Auditor, John Cashon.	
Coroner, John H. Parker.	

Dauphin.

Assembly, J. E. Allen, A.	Assembly, W. H. Wilson.
Portmouth, John H. Shedley.	Assembly, Joseph Totten.
Prothonotary, T. G. Fox.	Commissioner, Jacob Bar.
Solicitor, J. S. Detweiler.	Treasurer, Levan Orris.
Register of Wills, Simon Heger.	Prothon'y W. K. Verbeke.
Treasurer, Amos Early.	Treasurer, Geo. Shoup.
Commissioner, E. Swab.	Commis'r, P. S. Stine.
Director of Poor, J. Crawford.	Reg'r of Wills, Aug. Reel.
Coroner, Jas. Forter.	Solicitor, W. De Witt.
Jury Com'r, W. Robinson.	Poor Director, J. Buffington.
Auditor, J. G. Ingram.	Jury Com., G. D. Mayer.
	Auditor, Wm. Rodearmel.

Delaware.

Senate, Thos. V. Cooper.	Senate, Tryon Lewis.
Assembly, G. F. Bullard.	Assembly, W. J. Talley.
Reg'r and Recorder, J. C. Hersilef.	Reg'r and Recorder, J. E. Lyde.
Co. Treas., A. Baldwin.	Commissioner, J. H. Field.
Commissioner, E. Baker.	Jury Com'r, W. S. Thompson.
Jury Com'r, G. Varnall.	Director, Homer Eachus.
Director of Poor, J. Hibbert.	Auditor, Joseph Pratt.
Auditor, Daniel James.	Surveyor, Chas. Ladomus.
County Surveyor, Joseph Taylor.	Treasurer, Nath'l Pratt.

Erie.

Assembly, E. H. Wilcox, Henry Butterfield.	Assembly, C. H. Rogers, Rep. U. R. Taylor, Dem.
Sheriff, J. L. Hyner.	Sheriff, Wm. Moore, Dem.
Clerk of Courts, C. L. Pierce.	Commissioner, M. H. Silverthorn, Rep.
Commissioner, M. H. Silverthorn.	Clerk of Courts, C. L. Pierce, Rep.
Poor Director, Jas. Dunn.	Poor Director, M. Phelps, Rep.
Jury Com., Wm. Grant.	Jury Com., Robt. Leslie, Dem.
Auditor, W. W. Thomas.	Auditor, Thos. McClure, Dem.
Trustees of Addy, Samuel Rea, Jr., Al. Gunnison, W. L. Cleveland.	Jury Commissioner, Summerfield Warner.
	Trustee Warren Academy Daniel Gross.

"The Democracy have no organization in Erie county. The ticket given was nominated by a so-called 'People's Convention.'

Fayette.

Assembly, Jasper M. Thompson.	President Judge, Alpheus E. Wilson.
Treasurer, Hugh L. Rankin.	Assembly, Alex. J. Hill.
Jury Com., W. H. Harvey.	Treasurer, James N. McDonald.
Commissioner, Jesse Reed.	Commissioner, Isaac W Rutter.
Poor Director, Jas. Ewing.	Auditor, Nicholas McCullough.
Auditor, Geo. W. Hess.	Jury Commissioner, Henderson Swearingen.
	Poor Director, Ewing Searight.

Forest.

Assembly, F. E. Ailis-on (?).	Assembly, Dr. J. Wmans.
Commissioner, James K. Clark.	Commissioner, S. C. Sloan.
Auditor, G. Jamieson.	Auditor, Jas. Gilfillan.
District Attorney, Samuel D. Irwin.	Jury Com., Jas. Fyan.
Jury Commissioner, Wm Patterson.	Coroner, Dr. J. S. Bannister.

Franklin.

Assembly, W. H. H. Mackey.	Assembly, G. W. Welsh.
Treasurer, Lieut. J. Cook.	Treasurer, H. M. White.
Commissioner, H. Keefer.	Commissioner, Wm. D. Gunther.
Director of Poor, A. Stouffer.	Director of Poor, J. H. McCulloch.
Auditor, Col. Wm. D. Dixon.	Auditor, D. B. Russell.
Jury Commissioner, A. H. Etter.	Jury Commissioner, John Gilbert.
	Coroner, Dr. W. P. Noble.

Huntingdon.

Senate, John Irwin, Jr.	Senate, J. S. Waream.
Assembly, W. K. Burchinell.	Assembly, H. J. McAteer.
Treasurer, T. W. Montgomery.	Treasurer, O. E. McNeil.
Commissioner, C. R. McCartney.	Commissioner, N. K. Covert.
Director of Poor, H. Barlet.	Director of Poor, G. Horning.
Auditor, Charles Schoenly	Jury Commissioner, S.
Jury Comm'r, Jno. Snyder	Brooks.
Trustee of Academy, Anthony Mechling.	Auditor, S. A. Creswell.
James W. Courtney.	Coroner, Dr. H. D. McNight.

Indiana.

Assembly, Daniel Ramey.	Assembly, Jesse M. Harris.
Treasurer, Geo. H. Johnson.	Treasurer, Hall Clark.
Commissioner, Samuel G. Miller.	Commissioner, Archibald Davis.
Jury Commissioner, John Echenbrenner.	Jury Commissioner, Jas. Wilson.
Auditor, Joseph Griffith.	Auditor, Ad. H. Braugh.

Jefferson.

Assembly, J. W. Phillips.	Treasurer, A. D. McPherson.
Treasurer, Enoch H. Wilson.	District Attorney, Charles Corbett.
District Attorney, John St. Clair.	Commissioner, Abram Rudolf.
County Commissioner, Capt. R. A. Travis.	Auditor, Eli R. Coulter.
Auditor, J. C. Mitchell.	Jury Commissioner, Alex. McConnell.

Juniata.

Senate, John Irwin, Jr.	Senate, Jos. S. Waream.
Assembly, J. Beatty Hendry.	Assembly, Jerome Heirick.
Sheriff, Jacob Lemon.	Sheriff, Wm. H. House.
Register and Recorder, H. Shonour.	Register and Recorder, John T. Melton.
Coroner, David Fox.	Treasurer, Jas. Wilson.
	Commissioner, Richard Brindle, Jacob Stine, Jr.
	Director of Poor, John Preston.
	Jury Commissioner, Wm. McNabb.
	Auditor, Vance C. Aurand.

Lancaster.

Associate Judge, John J. Libhart.	Assembly, T. J. Albright.
Assembly, H. Amos Myiin.	Assembly, Jno. Shane, Jacob L. Steinmetz.
B. H. Tshudy, J. L. Shuman.	Associate Judge, Robert P. Spencer.
Recorder, P. Diffenbaugh.	Recorder, M. B. Weidler.
Treasurer, Thos. Furniss.	Associate Judge, A. C. E. Moore.
Commissioner, J. Wood.	Treasurer, Z. K. Loucks.
Jury Commissioner, Richard.	Commissioner, S. Smyser.
Commissioner, A. Lenker.	Poor Director, John Burr.
Jury Commissioner, Wm. H. Leighow.	Commissioner's Clerk, S. E. McLaughlin.
Auditor, M. B. Priestly.	Jury Commissioner, Geo. Ehrlich.
	Auditor, Joseph Eisley.

Lawrence.

Assembly, R. S. N. Morgan.	Assembly, Dr. H. H. White.
Treasurer, Jno. Cunningham.	Treasurer, W. J. Boney.
Sheriff, James McWilliams.	Treas'r, Jas. A. Pollock.
Register and Recorder, Jas. Wilson.	Comm'r, Charles Duff.
Comm'r, Robert Mehard.	Director of Poor, Daniel Cameron.
Auditor, Lafayette Swan.	Auditor, George W. Penn
Jury Comm'r, Jas. McCullough.	Cor'or, Dr. Harry Peeples
Coroner, Dr. J. R. Pollock.	Poor Director, J. Moose.

Lehigh.

Assembly, Edwin Camp, David McKenna.	Senate, Hon. Edwin Albright.
Associate Judge, Samuel Kistler.	Assembly, Robert Steckel.
Treasurer, Lewis H. Roth.	Associate Judge, Hon. David Laury.
Comm

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, October 11, 1873.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1873.

IN ALL those States in which elections occur next Tuesday, everything looks bright and hopeful. Pennsylvania will not be behind her sister Commonwealths in maintaining the supremacy of Republican principles and policy in the State and nation.

THE Democratic leaders of Pennsylvania seek to make partial amends for their surrender and confessions of last year, by slamming the doors in the faces of their late Liberal coadjutors, and declaring that there must be "no compromise." It is probable that most of those who are thus insulted will remember this treatment, when they come to vote.

THE bald lie that President GRANT was a depositor to the amount of twenty thousand dollars in the First National bank of Washington, and that this money was privately sent to him a few hours before the suspension of that institution, is still made to do service in the Democratic press. The fact is that the President's account there, which has never been large, was overdrawn ninety-eight dollars three days before the bank closed its doors.

HERE is a suggestive fact which the real friends of Temperance everywhere would do well to ponder upon. The prohibitory liquor law is now rigidly enforced in Boston, and it is asserted on good authority that there are twenty-eight hundred liquor-selling establishments in that city. Ex-Mayor GASTON, himself a total abstainer, pronounces emphatically in favor of a stringent license law instead of prohibition.

THE noblest, and in the end the most effective way to disarm unfair criticism, is for a man to go straight forward in the path of his duty, leaving time to give the final verdict, whilst protesting silently by his actions. This has been the course pursued by the Republican candidate for State Treasurer; and the people, who are as swift to discern merit as they are quick to detect imposture, will reward him, and rebuke his malicious defamers, accordingly.

GOOD, like evil, is infectious. A few weeks ago the manager of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway issued instructions to the employees of the road, directing them to treat passengers with courtesy and in a considerate manner. The Central Pacific has now, we observe, issued a similar circular of instructions; summary discharge from the company's employ being the consequence of failure to reduce the directions to practice. Gradually it is beginning to be seen that the traveling public really have some rights which corporations are bound to respect.

FROM all parts of the State come gratifying evidences of a quiet but general determination on the part of Republicans, to do their whole duty at the coming election. Everywhere work is being done which will tell at the polls. This is encouraging. Perfect organization can alone insure a full vote. There is time enough, a little, and it is the duty of each Republican to do what he can toward insuring the presence of his party neighbor at the polls. Every voting precinct should at once be brought into line and made ready for the contest. Hunt up the stragglers.

THE Michigan Constitutional Convention has agreed upon the following plan for the prevention of stock-watering:

"No corporation shall issue any stock except in consideration of money, labor, or property actually received by it equal to the par value of such stock; nor shall it issue any bonds or evidence of indebtedness, except for money, labor, or property actually received by it equal to seventy-five per cent. of the par value of such bonds or evidence of indebtedness. All stock dividends and other fictitious increase of capital stock of any corporation shall be void."

The proposition, which looks like a fair and practicable measure, is to be voted upon by the people.

WHEN a penny has reached such a pitch of decrepitude as seriously to debate the question whether it had better try to live, or lie down and die, it makes very little difference which way it decides. This is what the Democratic party has done. As a national organization it is broken to pieces. In a number of States, indeed, it has formally disbanded. In Pennsylvania it still clings to its tainted and enfeebled existence, without the vitality to live vigorously, or the grace to die decently. After next Tuesday, however, it will probably come to [illegible] and quietly yield up the ghost.

OUR modern civilization is of so complete a character that what affects one interest affects all. Faith in others is every year made to carry a greater and greater load. People have every year to believe in a larger number of other people, and to depend for the safety and bread on the successful working of vast combinations which are inextricably bound together by reciprocal ties and interests, and subject to the operation of a common law. Every class is dependant on every other class, and sooner or later all must stand their share of whatever misfortune or damage may befall any one of their number. Thus far the workingmen of Pennsylvania have hardly suffered at all in consequence of the late financial disturbance, and if they maintain their present wise and prudent course, they will come out almost, if not quite unscathed. No class or interest, however, can isolate itself from the rest of the community, and we advise every workingman in the State, who has employment, to hold on to it even if he shall have to make some temporary sacrifice in doing so. By so doing, and discharging his duties with fidelity and efficiency, he will find everything come out right for him in the end.

AS LOOKED for, the Navy Department is about to engage in a thorough examination of the portion of the Polaris party last rescued, with the view of getting at the whole truth regarding Captain HALL'S death, as well as other incidents of the adventurous voyage. While we write, Captain BUDDINGTON and his company are on the way to Washington, if not already there, and in the course of a few days public curiosity on the subjects referred to, will most likely be fully satisfied. In the meantime it is gratifying to learn that gentlemen in Washington acquainted with Dr. BESSEL, treat as perfectly groundless and absurd the imputations cast upon him or the suspicions directed against him by certain members of the Polaris expedition. Professor HENRY, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, whose word will be respected throughout the country, and who knows Dr. BESSEL well, testifies strongly to his practical skill in medicine and surgery; that he is wholly deficient in scientific attainments, and that his achievement of scientific triumphs, etc. Prof. HENRY scouts the idea that the Doctor could be guilty of the crime charged upon him, and says that no one who knows him could believe anything of the sort. Dr. WALKER, also, who was for a while associated with Dr. BESSEL while the Polaris expedition was in preparation, writes from San Francisco to deny a lying statement, lately published, to the effect that he had expressed an unfavorable opinion of the German savant. It was at first intended that Dr. WALKER should be one of the Arctic voyagers, but he declined to go with Captain HALL in command. He says:

"I had and have the utmost regard for Dr. Bessel, etc. In one thing we cordially agreed, namely: in the belief of the unfitness of Captain Hall to command the expedition. My own severance from the Polaris, as well as his reported quarrels with Hall, arose altogether from vexatious interference on the commander's part with the scientific work. I know not how others found Captain Hall, but both of us suffered severely from his bad temper, and his quarrelsome and jealous disposition. Bessel was a gentleman," etc.

It further appears from the statements of both Drs. HENRY and WALKER that nothing but overpowering enthusiasm for arctic research induced Dr. BESSEL to accompany the Polaris expedition. Liberal minded people everywhere will be pleased with grounds whereon, even prior to the investigation, to discard odious misgivings, started by ignorance or enmity, about such a man.

MR. CHARLES BRADLAUGH.

To some of the New York newsmen it has seemed worth while to publish a full report of MR. CHARLES BRADLAUGH'S lecture delivered in the metropolis on last Friday evening. According to the reporters, the lecture was what is called a success, which means, in most cases, that the speaker had a rather large audience, and that he was frequently applauded. Readers of newspapers were long ago aware that BRADLAUGH possesses a good deal of a certain sort of ability, some cultivation, and not a little tact in adapting his discourse to the taste and prejudices of his hearers. For several years his business or profession has been that of a popular agitator of republicanism, his avowed object being to abrogate the British monarchy and set up a republic in its stead. In connection with this immense task and as a reformation subsidiary, perhaps essential to its accomplishment, MR. BRADLAUGH has labored for the abolition of the christian religion, which he regards as in itself a mere delusion, and in its relation to the English monarchy as a mere obstruction in the path of enlightened political progress. Either one of these undertakings might appear sufficient to task the energies of any single man to the uttermost, and with both of them in hand, it is not to be supposed that the reformer feels at liberty to indulge in idleness. In fact, though BRADLAUGH seems a mighty man, fully equal to whatever achievement any mere man may presume to meditate, he is said to be exceedingly industrious. Traveling up and down the island, hither and thither through Great Britain, he delivers lectures and he founds "republican clubs." Speaking of these clubs, the other evening, he said: "We have them now in London, in Birmingham, in Manchester, in Sheffield, in Glasgow, in Aberdeen, close to the royal residence itself, in Windsor under the very shadow of the Castle, and in the Isle of Wight, not far from Osborne House."

These itinerant labors of the apostle, however, are only a part of his activity. Besides editing, or helping to edit, a newspaper, he writes tracts and writes or compiles books in the interest of his political and religious, or anti-religious, propagandism. If we rightly remember, it was MR. GLADSTONE'S deigning to quote a few stanzas from one of these books—a book of devotion in metre, adapted to Secularist worship—which first lifted BRADLAUGH out of the dense obscurity of artisan life into a kind of national recognition. About the same time, or soon afterwards, the impression began to spread among the ruling classes that the "republican movement," of which rumors reached them, might possibly be more general and important than any outward signs indicated, and the result was that the recognized originator and director of the so-called movement became a subject of inquiry and some little interest. In the course of time the *Saturday Review*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and even the *Times* condescended to take notice by no means complimentary of him and his clubs, with the consequence of giving a certain importance to both. And, after awhile, they received a still more decided accession of interest, from the avowal of republicanism, by Sir CHARLES DILKE and the Honorable AUBERON HERBERT. Quite recently MR. BRADLAUGH'S notoriety, and, perhaps, his wordly repute, have been considerably enhanced by his self-appointed mission to Spain as the bearer of greeting from the English people to the republicans of that country, especially as he was feted and made much of by the intransigentes, and delighted full elaist, CASTELAR, then a member of the Spanish cabinet, in his longing for political sympathy, and perhaps in his comparative ignorance of English society, attached, at least in his enthusiastic language seemed to imply that he attached, a quite surprising degree of importance to the visit of the British envoy. So far as BRADLAUGH'S claim to represent the English people was concerned, his mission vividly recalled "The Three Tailors of Tooley Street."

That there are a good many Republicans in Great Britain, there is no reason to doubt, but that there are so many of them as to entitle the Republican tendency to the name of movement, is far from certain. It is certain that almost all of whatever republican sentiment exists in the island is confined to the artisan class and to workmen in the manufactories, while the upper and middle classes and even the rural laborers, in despite of their depressed condition, are very nearly if not entirely of one mind in their devotion to the monarchical institutions under which they have been born and brought up. Hence it would really appear that MR. BRADLAUGH is forgetting his "mission" and neglecting his appointed work in coming to this country to propagate republicanism. He would surely do much better to stay at home, where his labors are needed. Sympathy is no doubt very pleasant, but sympathy may be bought at too dear a rate when it is obtained at the price which BRADLAUGH seems willing to pay. Americans, of the British stock at least, cannot entertain much respect for the man who goes among foreigners to revile the government of his own country, especially if it be a government which allows him freely to bear witness against itself in the presence of his countrymen. BRADLAUGH even boasts that monarchy in England is an open question, which he is permitted there to discuss without let or hindrance. Why then come hither?

Sensible Americans, while sympathizing with republicanism wherever it may exist, or fancy, to engage in republican propagandism. At any rate, they do not wish to force a republican form upon those who prefer a different style of government, and well knowing the feelings with which they would regard an American who should go to Great Britain to denounce republicanism and laud monarchy, particularly if he appealed to vulgar prejudices or told his hearers how they were [illegible] and how much they suffered in consequence of the existence of royalty, they are not likely to be excessively taken with MR. BRADLAUGH'S eloquence. In truth, when BRADLAUGH tells his American listeners that they are contemptible in the eyes of British aristocrats and churchmen, he either, by the statement, shows himself the shallowest of talkers, or he shows his own contempt for his hearers' understanding. It is a mere appeal to ignorance or folly. Every man of sense knows that aristocrats of whatever country do and must extend their contempt over so wide a space, and that the facts alleged in apparent justification of the assertion were the consequence of misapprehensions and of groundless fears. At present the United States and England are trying to maintain agreeable relations with each other by means of mutual comprehension, and such a lecture as MR. BRADLAUGH'S, in so far as its spirit commands sympathy, can not fail to do mischief.

AN INTERESTING CHARITY.

We are certain that many of the readers of the COMMERCIAL will be as much surprised as we were, to learn that our city has already in operation a hospital for suffering and crippled children. If we are not the first to make this announcement to them, we feel pleasure in making the first announcement of its existence, and we do this with a pure satisfaction, not only because we regard all such labors among the unfortunate as the truest illustrations of the Christianity, but because we are certain that the intelligence will be glad tidings to many a home of sorrow, awakening the hope that something may yet be done for the recovery or relief of a suffering child whose dying life, at present, is as full of pains and griefs as of days and hours.

We were walking with a friend on Roberts street, near Center avenue, and noticing the changed aspect of the old Infirmary building adjoining the Laceyville church, we were told that it was the new "Children's Hospital" which had just been established by Rev. Dr. PASSAVANT. Curiosity once awakened must be gratified, and having rung the bell, we were politely admitted and shown through the whole edifice by one of the ladies in charge. If the size surprised us, the interior arrangements for the merciful purposes of the Institution did so much more. The whole building has been thoroughly renovated, the painting, papering and frescoing give the interior the appearance of a new edifice. The wards and private rooms for the patients, the chapel, dining-rooms, kitchen, bath-rooms, etc., are complete in their arrangements and details, and show that the undertaking is not a temporary expedient, but a permanent institution. What struck us as most interesting were the rows of little beds, with their spotless coverlets and good warm blankets, where the afflicted little people are to while away the weary hours! To make life as sunshiny to them as possible, the walls are hung with pretty pictures, mottoes and chromos, and the whole establishment has an air of freshness and comfort that it was a great pleasure to see how much could be done, by a comparatively small outlay, for the relief of those whose young life is so sorely smitten with disease.

It may be well to state that this institution, as we were informed by the sister in charge, is not designed for the ordinary diseases of children, such as "measles," "whooping-cough," etc.; but for those more distressing forms of suffering which, if not removed in time, lead to deformity, blindness and a lifetime of physical and mental wretchedness. It is expected that many children will be brought to the city to undergo treatment for spinal and other diseases, and for those cases of deformity which require time and the most attentive nursing for their cure. Such a home-like hospital is manifestly one of the purest of charities, for, while in the absence of any endowment, it can necessarily admit gratuitously only a limited number of patients, it receives for the small sum of five dollars a week, in the wards, and for ten dollars a week, in the private rooms, all those cases where patients, churches or societies can pay for children under treatment. Any one who has had the experience of caring for a suffering child during months, and of paying the heavy bills for nurses, physicians and medicines, in cases, too, where all has been in vain, can understand what a relief to an overborne and exhausted family such an institution will be, where the best of nurses and the most skillful physicians do their utmost in succor of afflicted childhood.

The number of beds already provided is, we were informed, about thirty, but it can be increased to forty, as the wants of the hospital require. Several of the rooms and wards have been fitted up at the expense of individuals, and are "memorial rooms" to beloved departed children or friends. A number, pointed out to us as vacant, it is hoped, will yet be furnished in the same way. At the risk of being thought officious, we take an editor's liberty to suggest that, in a community like ours, these rooms should not be allowed to remain longer vacant; and, in addition, that our charitable citizens should, unasked, furnish Dr. PASSAVANT with the needed means to open wide this admirable charity for the benefit of the largest possible number of indigent children. Think of a blind or suffering, crippled or deformed little child! What a mercy to heal a child thus afflicted and give it back to its parents and to life! Though it may not become us as secular journalists directly to remind Christians of the divine law they profess to revere, or of the divine Exemplar whom they profess to imitate, we may with propriety say that we can not conceive of a beneficent undertaking which would seem to make a more powerful, even if silent, appeal for aid, than this Children's Hospital, to those motives which Christianity presents.

The Banks and the People.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

We have fallen on hard times. Everybody feels it and everybody is inquiring for the remedy. In order to find the remedy, we must know the cause, as every good physician makes a careful diagnosis of his case before attempting to apply his specifics.

It may be that the disease is deep-seated, that its cause is found away back in many years of overtrading, of high living, of extravagance in public or private expenditure. If so it is a case of depletion, and will require a long continued system of careful dieting to effect a perfect cure. Doubtless this is the case to some extent, but in my judgment it has not reached a dangerous condition, and if the above remedy is conscientiously applied, in a few years, or perhaps in a few months, we will regain our wonted vigor and may be all the better of the discipline.

This feature of the case I do not propose at present to examine, but there appears to be just now an active condition of the disease, and it becomes necessary to reduce the present excitement before we can apply the proper remedy for the disease itself, and may I add that unless the remedy is quickly applied we will find ourselves in a state of collapse from which we will not be able to recover without great damage to the system.

It is generally conceded that there is no real necessity for the present depressed condition of business. The business of the country is and has been good, and generally transacted upon a safe basis; the crops are abundant and there is an active demand for our surplus; there is no less currency in the country than there always have been, and still money is scarce. The difficulty, therefore, is simply a defective circulation. If a large amount of money has been withdrawn from its ordinary channel, and in order to restore business to its normal condition we must regain a healthy circulation. Where is this money, and what has caused its withdrawal?

It is very evident where the money has gone. The banks will tell you that in the last few weeks many people, especially those in the country, have ceased to deposit, and have withdrawn sums which aggregate a large amount. Business men have not obtained the usual amount of remittances, and the deposits from this source have fallen off, which shows that the people have laid away in their private coffers we know not how much of the money of the country. But the banks themselves have withdrawn from circulation a much larger sum and one which can be more easily computed. We have not observed the statements of the New York banks to show the exact sum which reserves have increased; as they voraciously absorbed the currency from California and Australia, backed up to must be a large amount. But any one can make an estimate for himself. The banks all over the country have been in the habit of loaning from seven to ten times their capital, and from my own judgment doing the very thing most apt to produce panic, namely, keeping in the strong boxes money kept all that comes into their possession, so that the ordinary reserve has probably been doubled. I am not prepared to make a calculation of the sum thus withdrawn from circulation; but it must be enormous. Allowing that the 1,600 banks in our two cities about 100 banks of all kinds and classes if they have added to their reserves an average of $50,000, and this is the least sum that could safely have taken from circulation $5,000,000. We can readily see how the withdrawal of this sum from circulation would affect the whole business community and when we add the other millions, which have been safely laid away in private coffers, it is no wonder that business should be almost paralyzed.

This is the difficulty—the cause an unreasonable want of confidence in the people and in the banks. Reserves overcautiousness in the use of capital, circulation will become healthy and business revive.

How is this to be done? Simply by looking the matter plainly in the face and acting courageously. If the people will look at it in this way they will find that our banks are generally established on a safe basis and have been doing a safe business which secure their depositors from loss; at least there are but few cases in which loss can be also allowed of doubt. Let the people return their money to the banks which they must and therefore put more money in the way of circulation. Our manufacturers have made a good move to this end, they have given the wages, and they depend on the banks for their supplies it leaves the latter safe at any time, and is good security for a deposit of that amount. It is true it looks like a forced loan, but the great mass of workingmen, however they may think best to bring to force up wages to prevent a reduction, are intelligent men and know that they and their families must suffer from hard times, and will cheerfully submit to this necessity of the times.

But the banks must remember that confidence must not be all on one side. They have their duty to the people to perform, and must show more confidence in trusting the people. Upon them devolves the principal labor of keeping circulation active and healthy. Currency is to the business community what the blood is to the human. The banks constitute the heart of the system, which sends the currency to the extremities. If the heart fails to send the vital fluid to the extremities, they cannot be vigorous; and when the extremities feel that the heart does not do its part, and it must die also, or, to leave the metaphor, if the banks fail to send a sufficiently of money into the business circles business must fail, and as the prosperity of the banks depends upon the prosperity of the business community, they will soon feel its effects upon themselves.

The banks have no reason to distrust our business men. They are generally sound and reliable. It would, therefore, seem to be their policy, as well as their duty, to extend their facilities to those worthy for all substantial customers, and instead of piling up a reserve reduce it to the lowest possible limit. To get confidence in banks they must show confidence in THE PEOPLE.

Cheap Transportation.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Of all the cities in the Union, none is indebted so much to river navigation as New York. Notwithstanding her magnificent harbor, she would to day have been behind Philadelphia and Baltimore had it not been for the New York and Erie Canal, which was opened in 1825, sending out such impetus after it, that she gained rapidly in importance until, eclipsing Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, became the commercial metropolis of America.

The following paragraph from a recent number of the *Iarld's Grain Circular* is evidence that the stock of gold in this country is increasing. England, in the first eight months of 1873, imported £13,015,907 in gold, or almost the same as last year. But of this, only £5,111,000 came from the United States, against £7,188,000 last year; while Australia furnished £6,216,000, as against £4,083,000. In general, the gold producing countries furnished a smaller proportion than usual, and the non-gold producing a greater. The *Economist* regards this as "an unmistakable sign of the exhaustion of the stocks of gold throughout the world."

JURIES in France occasionally have curious ideas of justice. A man named Cantan, lately tried at Bordeaux for wounding his neighbor Trenit with a reaping hook, was condemned to pay a fine of two hundred francs. As he was leaving the court he deliberately pulled out a revolver and shot Trenit and his son, killing the latter on the spot. Cantan was tried for this second crime a few days ago, and though he declared that his only regret was that he had not killed the father as well as the son, he was acquitted. The civil court then condemned Cantan to pay Trenit *etc.* eight thousand francs damages for the death of his son.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
HON. ISAAC G. GORDON, of Jefferson County.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HON. ROBERT W. MACKEY, of Allegheny County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE,
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair, two years.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN MCCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

POLITICAL.

State.

If the further evidence were needed that the Republican mass meeting in Philadelphia on Friday evening was "a big thing," it could be found in the writhing and mouthing of the *Age*, whenever that paper has occasion to speak of it.

The Philadelphia *Sunday Times* concludes that, as election day draws near, the Republicans of Philadelphia seems to be better and better satisfied with the ticket they are to support in the coming contest. It feels certain that never has there been such a comfortable feeling among the rank and file of the party, and that because they have leaders in whom they can trust. All the candidates are good men and true, who have been tried by the test of actual service, and when weighed were not found wanting. The *Times* looks confidently for the election of the whole Republican ticket, and it honestly convinced that such a result will be for the best interests of the city.

In the anthracite regions heretofore, the Democracy have managed to delude the mass of laboring men engaged in the mines to vote for their candidates and believe in their policy of government, but the delusion is wearing off, the eyes and ears of the laborers are being opened to the truth, and the vote this year in many of the leading districts outside of the anthracite regions will prove that the power of these demagogues is on the wane. The true interests of the laboring men are identified with the supremacy of the Republican party. Coal and iron are very closely allied in the industrial world; the only protection these products of the mine and quarry have enjoyed has been given them by the Republican party, in the shape of a tariff on foreign coal. The miner understands this now, hence the change in his politics.—*Harrisburg State Journal.*

On Saturday Judge Allison, sitting in the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, has the following decisions upon matters officially brought to his notice:

First. Applications for changes of election officers elected by the Board of Supervisors shall not be made by the Court simply upon the ground of agreement of both political parties.

Second. According to the language and the spirit of the act, if the proper application for revising the appointments of election officers is not made for ten days before the election, the hearing and decision upon the same may take place within the ten days.

Third. The election officers must support the entire ticket, not part.

Fourth. The decision of the City Executive Committee of a party, as to the regularity of a ticket, is the final tribunal for disputes arising in the party—it shall be decisive upon the court as to whom are the regular nominees.

Fifth. Proof may be made of the invalidity of the signatures to the nomination papers by witnesses testify that they were unaware of the person whom they are petitioning to be removed was mentioned in the petition, that their signatures were procured by the misrepresentation of the petitioner, and that they are not five other qualified electors, as required by the act, the petition will be quashed.

Concerning the withdrawal of Mr. William A. Field, one of the Republican nominees for Assembly in Schuylkill county, from the canvass, the Minersville *Republican* has this to say: Mr. Field was a strong man on our ticket, and Mr. Gowen, President of the Reading corporation, fearing his election, wrote a peremptory letter, we are told, notifying him that he must withdraw from the ticket or leave the employ of the company. This is certainly a most extraordinary proceeding on the part of Mr. Gowen, in this free land of America, and we recognize it in a determination on the part of the people to put down the rule of the railroad and corporation monopoly shall have a seat in the Legislature. Because Mr. Mackey had a large amount at that time in the Union Banking Company, and only $250 when it suspended, the Democrats are now howling. It shows the bitterness of the opponents of the State Treasurer, who are really maddened because he has withdrawn $1,000 from great personal loss.—*Harrisburg State Journal.*

The near approach of election day has had the effect of making matters and things positively lively in Luzerne county. The lively, as chief fight, of course, centers in the Assemblyship. Esquire Scanlan, the Democratic nominee, will run a fair vote, but we believe it to be conceded that Hon. Sam Henry will be elected by a majority of from as large as that received by him last fall. Mr. Thos. Griffith, the Republican candidate for Treasurer, and Joseph Dougherty, also a Republican, for Recorded, he be not elected. The balance of the Democratic ticket will probably be elected by the usual majorities. It is said that the contest between Mackey and Gowen, regardless of party, should buckle on the armor and fight it out to the bitter end. Gowen, it is said, has determined to make Mr. Gowen that, although he controls these broad acres of coal lands, he cannot control the ballots of thousands of toiling freemen.

Isaac W. Butler, indicted in this county, in company with Nichols, a colored man, at April sessions, 1865, for stealing a bag of clover seed at the Gap, in this county, as we understand, came down to Lancaster county yesterday to answer before a Lancaster county jury. We have frequently stated that the case would be refused, up to this time, to allow the colored man to be tried in the absence of his Caucasian partner in crime, but have been taken advantage of this circumstance to impale him.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

The Galveston *News*, in an editorial headed "Apathy," complains of the indifference among the people, meaning thereby the Democratic party:

Four members of the lower House of Congress have died since March—Messrs. James Brooks, of New York; Wm. Whiting, of Massachusetts; Wilder W. Foster, of Michigan, and Joseph S. Wilkins, of Oregon. Another member, Mr. Ambrose B. Wright, of Georgia, has died since his election.

The attempt to get up a Farmers' party in Missouri has proved a complete failure. The Jefferson *Globe* says of it: "The Convention of Farmers at Jefferson City has been held. It consisted of about a dozen speakers from the city of politicians, and just one of them a farmer, and about a dozen men from Cole and the adjoining counties, who had a carnival in a side of town, and adjourned to go out had visited the capital chiefly to attend the Osage River Improvement Convention."

The Dilemmas of a Smelling Committee.

[From the Harrisburg State Journal.]

Every Democrat is a leader, and particularly is every Democrat a leader in Pennsylvania. He has his own conceit of ability to manage his party and make "points" to insure its success. Recently, three of these jobbers, puffed up and made weighty with their own self-importance, organized a smelling committee for the purpose of uncovering the secrets of the Auditor General's office, and revealing a sensation startling enough to satisfy the most voracious appetite for scandal. Accordingly, after a full understanding of the object which inspired them, the trio of sensation seekers repaired to the Auditor General's office and demanded to see certain statements of the State Treasurer in relation to the finances, and were referred by the chief clerk of the department to the clerk in charge of the books and papers containing this account. Just here comes in the great wrong of which the Democratic organs are now howling. The clerk in question, entirely on his own responsibility, and without the slightest warrant in law, custom or matter, concluded that at least two of the trio, who wanted to smell among the papers, were honest and reliable men, and not editors of Pennsylvania. But if such open and amusing demonstrations as "the sage of Monticello" of Jackson, of Calhoun and of Jefferson" has reached a level of ignorance so deep that it may truly safe [illegible] Men of such [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, October 11, 1873.

FROM NEWARK, O.

Rapid Increase in Population and Its Causes —Railroad Facilities—Fertility of the surrounding Country—Beautiful Scenery—The Crops and the Herds—Largest Wool-Producing County in the State—Mineral Wealth Within Easy Reach—Cheap Coal—New Manufacturing Enterprises—Energy of the People—Extensive Car Shops in Course of Erection—Rolling Mill and Engine Works, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEWARK, O., October 6, 1873.

Two days ago I had not thought of writing you from this point, but there are some things that I have seen and learned here that occur to me as worthy of mention.

Newark, the county seat of Licking, is situated in a beautiful valley at the confluence of the three principal branches of the Licking river, and is one of the liveliest towns I have seen anywhere in the West. According to the last federal census, it had a population of 6,698, which, I am informed, has been already swelled to over 10,000, under the impetus recently given to it by the building of the Newark, Somerset and Strattsville Railroad, and the opening up of the rich coal fields of Perry county. In the way of railroads, it has the Baltimore and Ohio, the Pennsylvania Central, the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark (now known as the Lake Erie division of the Baltimore and Ohio), and the Newark, Somerset and Strattsville, already named. The two first form a junction at this place, and thus furnish two important and competing lines to the seaboard. This place is surrounded on all sides by a country as beautiful and fertile as can be found in the West. Its extensive valleys are cleared, and are free of wooded mits, none of them steep and rugged, but from whose summits you look out, far as the eye can reach, upon a landscape whose sylvan charms and matchless beauty make it as worthy of praise as the Tempean vale. "In a land of such beauty and fertility, husbandry is a recreation rather than a toil." Nowhere else have I seen better corn than in these valleys, or such flocks and herds as feed upon these hillsides. Perry county, which is the largest wool growing county of the State, if not of the United States; and I notice, also, that at the recent Ohio State Fair, this county carried off nearly one-half of the prizes offered by the State Board to thoroughbred cattle.

Now, and to the foregoing the fact that the rich coal fields of Perry county are only forty miles distant—that a road has recently been constructed, and is now in successful operation to those mines—that, in addition to this, there are inexhaustable quantities of iron ore, limestone, fire clay, and a beautiful sand stone of superior quality for the manufacture of glass, and you have the key to the fact that hundreds of new dwellings are going up in all parts of the city—that applicants are here for hundreds that cannot be had —that stores are being selected daily for new manufactories, and that the sounds of industry, and the signs of prosperity are everywhere to be seen and heard. The Strattsville Railroad, which hanted the first bushel of coal a year ago, is now carrying and distributing an average of 500 tons per day, and will make it 50,000 within the next sixty days. This coal is of superior quality for manufacturing purposes, and finds a ready and ever increasing market at Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago—in fact in all points in the three great States of Ohio, Michigan and Illinois, and also in Canada. Cheap coal is the question for primary consideration in all manufacturing enterprises, and Newark has this in any desired quantity, and may therefore justly claim the field of supremacy, as a manufacturing point, with any locality west of your own city.

The sandstone to which I have referred is found in large quantities a dozen miles south of here, on the line of the Strattsville road, and in addition to the fact that it promises to be extensively used for the manufacture of glass, it must also be much sought after for building purposes. It hardens by exposure, and is almost equal to the Parian marble. Having seen this, I confess my surprise that those in authority should decide to bring the State to find tone for the postoffice building at Cincinnati.

But what is of more importance than anything that I have named, the people here are thoroughly imbued with a spirit of progress. They have implicit faith in labor, and in principle of striving to be exchangers and traffickers, they rise to the dignity of being active and effective producers of wealth. They seem to have thoroughly learned the lesson, as essential to success everywhere, that there is no advantage, however great (and theirs certainly are excelled nowhere in Ohio), can ever give character or prosperity to any people unless followed by the cheerful and active industry of its inhabitants. "Show me a people," said Carlyle, "unenergetically busy, heavily, struggling, shoulder to the wheel, whom their hearts pulsing, every muscle swelling with manly energy and I will show you a people of whom great good is already predicable, to whom all manner of good is yet certain if their energy endure." Such is the people of Newark. They

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1873.

Wanted.

WEEKLY COMMERCIALS of the following dates to complete our files: February 24th, July 13th and September 28th 1872.

THE Supreme Court of Illinois, following the example of Ohio and Wisconsin, has affirmed the constitutionality of the new liquor law, whose features are mainly identical with the Ohio statute. The decision is in thorough accordance with the interests of public morality.

THE *Post* still persists in laying the responsibility of the late financial panic at the doors of the Administration. It is to be said in that journal's favor, however, that its views are only one or two degrees more idiotic than some other theories which have been advanced concerning the same matter.

A EUROPEAN physician has invented a process for petrifying dead bodies, by which, it is said, they are converted into a substance possessing all the qualities of marble. Here, now, is the opportunity of the friends of Democracy. They might take its corpse, polish it, carve its name and virtues across its forehead, and set it up to serve as a monument to all succeeding generations.

SOME of the Northern Democratic papers are trying to make their readers believe that the Democratic coalition movement in Mississippi promises to be successful. This is a sheer humbug. There are in that State about twenty thousand more black voters than whites. This of itself would give the Republican party twenty thousand majority, besides which there are about five thousand white Republicans. There is no more danger of the success of the Bourbons in Mississippi than there is of a Democratic victory in Pennsylvania.

THE question of the Speakership of the next House is beginning to receive considerable speculative attention. It is now stated that the report of Hon. JOHN N. KASSON, of Iowa, being a candidate in opposition to Speaker BLAINE is entirely without foundation. There does not, upon the whole, appear to be any worth-while effort in opposition to his re-election. It is, however, too early as yet to estimate the ultimate probabilities. One thing is certain—that, whoever is Speaker, the formation of the committees, in view of the unmistakable temper of the people toward the back-paysters, will be a difficult and delicate task.

IT was not long ago decided in Illinois that married women can make business contracts, form partnerships, and enjoy the privileges of bankruptcy. This is not the case in Indiana, however, where the United States District Court in a proceeding in bankruptcy brought against a married woman, has just ruled that in accordance with the statutes of the State a married woman cannot engage in any kind of business on her own account, unless she have separate property; and that if a woman, not possessing such property, engages in business the profits belong to the husband as the earnings of the wife.

SOME time since Judge TREAT, of the United States District Court of St. Louis, decided, in a case of bankruptcy, that an indorser of accommodation paper, although having no interest in the business transaction in which the paper was made, could be forced into bankruptcy if the same remained unpaid for fourteen days. This decision has now been reversed by Judge DILLON, of the United States Circuit Court, who puts a different construction on the bankrupt law, holding that the true version of the act to regard it as having been intended to collect debts or to regard a right to resort to it as one of the privileges which the law throws around commercial paper in the hands of a bona fide holder.

SPEAKING of the failure of the prohibitory liquor law in Massachusetts, the Springfield *Republican*, an exceedingly well informed and thoughtful journal with regard to all sociologic matters, says:

"In this matter of liquor legislation, as in a number of other matters, we have but got beyond the experimental, tentative stage, and we are not likely to for some time to come. Social science is still too rudimentary and too completely cavlare to the vulgar to be of much practical help to us: we can only try this thing and that thing, and then compare the results, and so grope our way as we best can toward our object."

These temperate and practical observations merit careful reflection from everybody who is interested in the progress of reform. The world does not advance by leaps or jerks. Let our temperance friends, who seem to expect so much from prohibition, think seriously of it.

THE librarians of the Public Libraries of Cincinnati, Philadelphia and Boston state that the project of opening those institutions on Sundays can no longer be considered an experiment. Whatever opposition there may have been at first has been conciliated or has disappeared. Perfect order and decorum have prevailed; the attendance and issues have increased till they have almost reached the limit of the libraries, and more books than periodicals are called for. There is something for the managers of other Mercantile Libraries to consider. Christianity does not need to enact a prohibitory tariff, so to speak, against culture, business and secular interests in general. When it accepts and uses them all it will be more interesting than either, and will attract the same clear heads and the same high lives to its service, which are now too apt to deny or ignore its authority.

THE New York *Times* states that a proposition to make all the important Postoffices in the country savings banks will be made in Congress this winter. This proposal has heretofore met with great opposition; but its friends think the thousands of depositors in savings banks who have been so greatly frightened by the troubles now passing will join in the demand upon the Government to provide absolute security against loss for its citizens, who with difficulty save only a small surplus of earnings, which must be safely deposited, and easily realized upon in case of necessity. The plan—which has repeatedly been advocated by the COMMERCIAL—has proved eminently successful in England, and—strange as it may seem—has actually had the effect of increasing instead of diminishing deposits in other savings' institutions; the reason thereof consisting, of course, in that general development and encouragement of economic ideas and practices among the working classes, to which the governmental innovation has contributed.

THE life of any party, to be true and full, must, to the end, be constantly refreshed and swelled in its course by tributaries of new facts and ideas. That the condition of the Democratic party at large is one of tremendous nonage, none can successfully deny. Its leaders, who keep up a continual howl at every attempt to infuse new ideas into the organization, have caused it to partake of their character as men. They never reach the adult state. Their minds not growing, not opening to the new things, they cannot emerge from their shell. The penalty to man of not learning new things, is intellectual imbecility and moral stagnation; and with parties it is the same. These, like men, derive their strength from knowledge, their capacity for the reception of new facts and ideas. The question for the people of Pennsylvania to decide is, whether they can afford to intrust the guidance of public affairs into the hands of the Democratic fatalists who have never budged an inch from their first position—standing stolidly unmoved while all around is moving, unchanging while all is changed.

NO CLASS of citizens is worthy of greater respect than that engaged in labor; neither do we doubt that, in the progress of the age, labor and capital will ultimately be brought into equitable relations; the laborer receiving a sufficient remuneration to enable him to share in the profits of his toil, and acquire a surplus for investment, without wearing away his life in procuring a bare subsistence. There is dignity in all labor. Activity is the law of the universe. But it is a mistake to imagine, as some people would appear to do, that the labor of the mind is not as important, or as much *work*, in its true sense, as is the labor of the muscles. Our country would still have been a region of barbarism if the brain had not been at work as well as the body. It will be a disastrous day when the claims of the brain workers shall be disallowed, or when those whose labor is of a manual character shall succeed in erecting themselves into a class for class legislation and the promotion of class interests alone. It is to be hoped the intelligent and reflective workingmen of Allegheny county will think carefully on these things during the present week, to the end that their action at the polls may not array them in antagonism to other kinds of labor differing from, but as honorable as their own.

EVERY man has, of course, an inalienable right to his own conscience; and it is, of course, the duty of every man to shape his way in political affairs, as in others, by his own convictions of duty. But it is also incumbent on every man to try to ascertain the full meaning and bearings of his duty, to the end that his course may not eventuate in mere fruitless farce. For there is such a thing as playing at political conscientiousness; a species of amusement to which, it is to be feared, not a few of the more impetuous and impracticable reformers of our country are considerably addicted. Sobriety, for example, is only one among many desirable qualities in a public official, and the restraint of drunkenness but one of a vast number of necessary subjects of legislation. The enforcement of rights and the redress of grievances in society at large constitute an exceedingly vast field, and to ignore everything else except the temperance question in the selection of legislators, or other public men, would seem to be a mistake of the gravest character. Of course, it needs no spirit of prophecy to foretell the defeat of the Prohibitory ticket in this county, and this, not so much for the reason that reputable citizens do not appreciate the moral aims and objects which the leaders of the movement have in view, as because their technical methods of action do not strike the popular intelligence as best adapted to secure the desired ends. This is the reason why very few men of practical common sense will be found voting for the candidates of the ticket in question.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

As the date for the reopening of the French National Assembly draws near, all signs indicate that the crisis for some time anticipated in connection with that event, has not been at all exaggerated. In fact, at no time since the close of the great war has the condition of French affairs been more intensely interesting than at the present moment. The Germans have withdrawn, the territory is free, and in the absence of the external pressure which has heretofore exerted so important a restraining influence upon all parties, the leaders of the people and those who think themselves leaders are preparing for a trial of strength in the attempt to reconstitute the government.

The cable dispatch in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, which states that three hundred and fifty deputies of the Assembly have pledged themselves to support the motion for the restoration of the monarchy, states nothing that has not been for some time looked for. Partisans were never busier or more zealous than the members of the Right have been since the adjournment of the Assembly, and from day to day the increasing brightness of their prospects has been recognized and admitted by their Republican opponents. A vote, however, in favor of the restoration of the monarchy would be, as its partisans well know, only half the battle. In the Assembly there are monarchists and monarchists, that is, there are royalists of constitutional tendencies, and there are royalists who believe in divine right, and unless provision can be made beforehand for the reconciliation of the two factions, the triumph of royalism in the ballot might and probably would remain a mere abstraction. An interesting element in the struggle is the persistent obstinacy of the COUNT DE CHAMBORD, whose fidelity to his principles would really command some admiration if his so-called principles were less like childish prejudices, the maggots of a superstitious brain. According to the *Courrier des Etats Unis* of the 4th instant, a last desperate effort is being made by the champions of fusion to extort from the COUNT before the 5th of November, such a declaration of his views as may enable the constitutional and the right divine royalists to unite in accepting him as the King of France. The *Courrier*, on information from Paris, states that many representatives of these factions had set off for Frohsdorf, bearing an address signed by one hundred and thirty of their legislative colleagues. The object of this address is to induce the COUNT to accept at least the tri-color flag without which harmony is simply impossible. The argument of the adherents is quite ingenious; it recognizes the right of the COUNT to maintain intact what he regards as his principles, in particular to refuse all concession on the subject of the flag, but on the other hand, it contends that the chief of the House of Bourbon is bound by duty to accept the crown of France, if France spontaneously offers it, even with the tri-color.

This proposition certainly seems to make things very easy for the COUNT, and it is not surprising to learn that the acceptance of it is hardly doubted in France. It is more remarkable that some, and perhaps a good many, of those who call themselves Constitutional Monarchists, are represented as willing to offer him the crown on such terms. At any rate, the royalists are so confident of an early restoration of the monarchy in the person of Henry the Fifth, that they are said to be already engaged in arranging the royal household in accordance with the customs and traditions of the *ancien regime*. This, however, may be a calumny of the opposition, as mere catalogues of the functionaries required about the person of Legitimate French majesty for the maintenance of its dignity is well adapted to frighten or even to *desolate* the plebeian soul. The list of officials constituting the King's household proper gives, we see, no less than twenty-six distinct titles, and the household of her majesty, the King's spouse, employs a still larger number of functionaries. Then, besides these there are the royal chapel, the royal chambers, the royal wardrobes, the royal money-box, the royal mouthpiece, each demanding a distinct organization and a long array of dignitaries, amounting in all to thousands. It is not to be for a moment supposed that so punctilious, conscientious and orthodox a monarch as Henry the Fifth will dispense with a single one of the attendants whom his ancestors deemed necessary to their comfort and majesty. The man who stickles about the white flag with its lilies is not likely to surrender either the "Grand Chief of the Wolf-hunting Train," or the "Grand Chief of the Train for Laying Trap-nets." By no means. They will all appear necessary to sustain the greatness and might of the monarch who deigns to save France in her time of need. It is gratifying to learn that His Majesty, while reserving to himself the selection of the persons to fill the most important places at his court, is disposed to leave to his friends the distribution of minor employments.

Whatever measure of truth or fiction there may be in the current reports concerning the restoration of the monarchy, there can be no doubt that the Republicans are thoroughly alarmed. They feel sure that a great crisis is near at hand, and they are doing their uttermost to rescue the Republic, so-called, from the overthrow with which it is threatened. In presence of the menacing peril all sections of the party seem to be combining their forces, and if report be true, M. THIERS is to be their commander-in-chief. There is, we fancy, nothing improbable in the dispatch of yesterday, which represents him as sanctioning a temporary alliance between Republicans and Bonapartists in opposition to a royalist restoration. Such a step does not necessarily imply anything more than co-operation in the impending crisis. It is, however, not impossible that a *plebiscite* or appeal to the people in the last resort may be the basis of the alliance. A few days ago, in Switzerland, in answer to the address of a French deputation, M. THIERS expressed himself still faithful to his "message regarding the regular organization of the Republic, in the realization of which alone it seemed to him possible for France to find a peaceful and prosperous future"—a declaration which indicates what course he will try to pursue in the approaching parliamentary campaign. But it is useless to attempt to forecast the course or outcome of the struggle. Should the Bourbonists either fail to have a majority or find that civil war will Be the result of a restoration, the probable consequence will be the continuance of President MACMAHON in power, which would be regarded as for the present a Republican victory.

BRITISH WAR ON THE GOLD COAST.

The English war on the Gold Coast has assumed a much greater degree of importance than was anticipated at the beginning. It has, in fact, become one of those struggles which make up so considerable a part of British history, and which, originating in causes so slight and insignificant as to awaken no interest, yet result in the extension of British sway over vast tracts of the earth's surface. These acquisitions have usually, in the first place, consisted of a small space of land on the coast of some semi-civilized or barbarous country, purchased from or freely granted by the natives as a site for a "factory" or trading station. No ownership may have been acquired but a mere right to occupy and use for a few years or forever may have constituted the entire claim of our English relatives on the foreign soil. But having acquired so much, a foothold in the country, the spread of their power and the subjugation of the natives follow as naturally and inevitably as a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump. But civilization with British order, freedom and law has commonly been diffused with British power, and the fact goes far to reconcile other nations or at least the better portion of them to the conquest.

In reference to the Ashantee war, public opinion in England is evidently a good deal divided. The party in favor of peace is numerous and influential, led, it is said, by Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, who threatens to withdraw from the Cabinet rather than countenance the prolongation of the struggle. They allege several arguments in support of a pacific policy. Thus they concede the reasonableness of the wish of the Ashantees to own and hold a station on the coast through which they may carry on trade with the outside world. Such a station they had in Elmina before it was surrendered, two years ago, by the Dutch to the British. The advocates of peace farther declare that the English, having already in one battle soundly beaten the Ashantees, could now offer them terms of peace, without sacrifice of dignity or prestige, and that if the offer of peace were accompanied with the concession of a trading station on the coast, it would likely be joyfully accepted by the Ashantees. Should it be rejected by them, then, say the peace-men, England would stand on the solid ground of justice, and might rightly thrash the barbarians into submission.

The men who press on the war and refuse to propose any such terms of accommodation to the enemy, probably understand the Ashantee nature better than the men of peace. Still more probable is it that the former have a sharper and farther-seeing eye than the latter for the true interest and might of the empire which owes most of its greatness to its colonial possessions. In the first place, the Ashantees are a very powerful tribe or assemblage of tribes, holding a territory which stretches over more than four degrees of latitude, and nearly four degrees of longitude, that is about three hundred miles long and three hundred miles broad. The King can put a hundred thousand men in the field. Then the pride and arrogance of the Ashantees are simply portentous, hardly credible outside of Africa. Unless we mistake, their King is the African sovereign of whom it used to be told that, having dined, he caused proclamation to be made permitting the other Kings of the earth to stay their stomachs. At any rate, he is fully conscious of his superiority to all other monarchs in might, and after such a concession as is proposed, the English on the coast could hardly expect permanent peace. He claims, and has always claimed, dominion over the entire territory between his capital and the sea, and it was only by recognizing his sovereignty or paramount authority, and by undignified compliances that the Dutch, who are not proud, secured his friendship for themselves and their native dependents. In the second place, with whatever propriety or success concessions might have been made at first, the time for the policy vanished forever on the first collision between British and Ashantee arms. And the advocates of war further allege that collision was inevitable under the circumstances, as the Ashantees attacked and slaughtered the respectable tribe of the Fantees, who have for many years lived under British protection and who looked to Cape Coast Castle for defense. It is and always has been British, as it was Roman policy, to stand by allies, especially when they happen to be barbarian or semi-civilized; the rule having been found to work most advantageously for the extension of the empire. The truth, no doubt, is, that in recollection of the past, the Ashantees were ready and eager from the first to provoke and engage in a conflict with the English, as two former conflicts terminated in a manner which left them in their ignorance to infer the superiority of African to English arms and prowess. In the first conflict the English were utterly defeated, and from the second, though victorious, they withdrew leaving the savages masters of the situation. It is no insignificant circumstance that on festive occasions his sable majesty of Ashantee, is still able to drink his African nectar from a cup fashioned out of the skull of the Cetawayo, who commanded the former of these bootless expeditions of many years ago.

Finally, though not emphatically urged as an argument by the war party it is possible that the well known riches of the Ashantee country help to reconcile the British official mind to the expenditure of money and the inevitable loss of life in waging war in one of the most deadly climates in the world. The country abounds in gold, in some places being found in large pieces, some of about four pounds weight, called rock-gold.

The plan of the English is understood to embrace the capture of the capital of the kingdom, Coomassee, situated one hundred and forty miles from the coast and separated from it by a most difficult country. The expedition will leave the coast in November, the first month of the dry season, and though soon or late the triumph of the British may ssfely be considered as assured, the loss of life from the diseases of the country is likely to be very great. But English wealth will be increased.

THE LAST OF THE MODOCS.

While conceding that the wretched Modocs merited the punishment they have received, fair-minded people cannot suppress some bitter feeling of regret in consideration of the responsibility of American citizens for the crime for which the Modocs have suffered. The crime of the savage was one of peculiar and exceptional atrocity. It combined all the elements which render a crime horrible and disgusting, treachery, cowardice and ingratitude. The men whom they murdered, conscious of benevolent intentions towards them, disregarded ordinary precautions against perfidy, and cast themselves helpless into their power, and they were led thus to act, partly at least, by signs on the part of the Indians that their kind motives in seeking an interview were understood and appreciated. On the very day of the massacre one of the assassins had breakfasted with Dr. THOMAS, and another of them had visited General CANBY's tent to ask and receive a favor. Indeed, both these gentlemen, in the plenitude of their benevolence and justice, refused to believe in the possibility of such treachery, and turned a deaf ear to the warnings and remonstrances of those who feared what came to pass. There is no use in pleading savage ignorance or savage instinct as apology for the crime. The crime is precisely one of those offenses against humanity which, however lower races may feel, North American savages regard pretty much as white men do. They fully comprehend both treachery and ingratitude as traits of conduct and take account of them in judging of one another's actions. Mr. BANCROFT in the American red-man such measure of intelligence and moral sense FENIMORE COOPER was simply faithful to the most reliable reports of Indian society as well as to his own observation among the Oneidas.

The truth about Captain JACK and his band seems to be that they were desperate men, and that the cause of their moral condition might be found in the treatment they had received from their white neighbors. In despite of his many admirable qualities the man of the border or of the backwoods is far from perfect. Resolute, courageous, energetic when he leaves the old settlements behind him and plunges into the wilderness, he finds himself in a position not adapted to develop other qualities without which his best traits are liable to become dangerous even to men of his own race. And his sons who grow up far from the softening influences of an old society are apt to be still more one-sided than their father. For the Indian neither the original emigrant nor his son has any kindness, and if he interferes with them in any way, they soon regard him as a brute or little better, with no rights which they are bound to respect. Justice towards him on the side of the frontiersmen seems out of the question. They cannot put themselves in his place; he is to them a mere obstruction and annoyance, to be borne with while relief is impossible and then to be got rid of as circumstances may warrant. This is a briefpicture of the relations between the Modocs and their white neighbors. Several persons who have investigated the subject on the ground, have shown conclusively that the Indians were treated with the grossest and most palpable injustice by the white men, until they had been induced to exchange their lands for a reservation, and that then, in consequence of the dishonesty of a Government agent, they failed to receive the supplies promised them, so that a portion of the tribe, led by Captain JACK, were forced by starvation to return to their old haunts. It is a miserable history, and not made more agreeable reading by the executions of yesterday.

PRESIDENTIAL PENSION.

Though in the judgment of a very large majority of the American people Mr. ANDREW JOHNSON was far from being a good President, probably few of them were so much exasperated by his official vagaries or his unlovely personal traits as now to think of him with resentment. They were glad more or less when he was relieved of the position which enabled him to do mischief, but when he had withdrawn to "the shades of private life," if they thought of him at all they wished him well rather than ill. Some even of those who felt most indignant at his course as chief magistrate, then recalled the services he had rendered the country before and during the war, especially in the early days of the conflict in Tennessee, and in the memory of those days they were able to see his more recent acts in a milder light. They could also on reflection find some, however inadequate, apology for his Presidential career in the political training and association of his whole earlier life. They could not obliterate from history or forget the fact that he had been their chief magistrate, and in mere self-respect they would fain regard the man thus honored by the people or thus favored of fortune, with whatever measure of respect discoverable virtues and well remembered deeds might warrant.

At any rate, the misfortune which has overtaken the ex-President in the reported loss of his money savings by the failure of a bank has called forth a much more general feeling of sympathy than might have been expected. It is really a very sad case. Excessive love of money has never, we believe, been mentioned as one of Mr. JOHNSON's faults or foibles even by his bitterest enemies, and no one, so far as we know, has ever pretended or suspected that either directly or indirectly he took advantage of his ample opportunities to make himself rich. Certainly his financial condition gives no color to any suspicion of the kind. At the present day sixty thousand dollars—reported to be the ex-President's all gone with the Washington bank—seems a paltry sum to be the amount of the savings of a life-time. Mr. JOHNSON is too old to resume the practice of his profession, or to engage in any other line of business with much skill to any prospect of laying by a store for the time of need. But, as we have already said, not a little sympathy is stirred by the misfortune, and there can be small doubt that Congress will feel called upon to do something for the ex-President's relief. Times have in this country greatly changed since when aged ex-President Jefferson, in the depths of his pecuniary embarrassment, proposed that Congress should purchase his splendid library to take the place of the library some time before burnt by the British, and when Congress, while accepting the offer, was afraid to pay for it more than half its cost and a quarter of its value. The fear which inspired such discreditable niggardliness was the fear of popular clamor about waste of the public money. Now-a-days our Washington legislators are bravery itself in comparison with their predecessors of those days.

Irrespective of ex-President JOHNSON's misfortune, there has been a good deal said lately on the propriety and policy of establishing pensions for the men who have filled the office of the nation's Chief Magistrate. Until recently the salary attached to the great office has been absurdly meagre, in reference both to the dignity of the position and to the expenditure which it imposes upon the incumbent. Even the recent increase does not make it sufficient, as persons familiar with the necessities of the place assert confidently that even with the increased salary, a President, wholly dependent upon it, would be compelled to exercise an economy so rigorous as to be undignified, if he would make both ends meet. No one is in favor of an extravagant salary, of a salary quite corresponding to the salaries of some old monarchical countries which might be named. But the dignity of a powerful and wealthy nation is compromised and offended when its highest functionary is poorly paid as to straiten him in the exercise of official hospitality and to call forth the sneers of foreigners. Certainly if the Presidential remuneration is to be inadequate to meet the wants and to counteract the temptations of the position, then a pension for life should be attached to the office.

The man who attains to the position of President of the United States ought to be enabled to feel above the necessity of making provision for his own and his family's future subsistence. He must of course feel when he retires from office that he cannot with propriety enter into competition with less distinguished men of the profession, and others must so feel regarding him; so that unless he happens to be wealthy he will find that his political elevation has been a misfortune to his family as well as to himself. The people, too, when they reflect on the subject, will perceive that their own dignity is injured by the social insignificance imposed upon an ex-President by poverty, and demands that the man whom they deemed worthy of so exalted a trust shall be shielded during life from the sordid surroundings and struggles of professional or business life.

AN experiment is reported to have been tried before the Royal Geographical Society in England, by which the principle of the circulation of the waters of the ocean was illustrated. A large glass globe, of glass sides, about six feet long and a foot deep, but not more than an inch wide, was filled with water. At one end a piece of ice was wedged in between the sides to represent the polar cold, while the tropic heat was represented at the other end by a piece of metal laid across the surface of the water, the projecting end of which was heated by a spirit lamp. Red coloring matter was then put in at the warm end, so that its movements could be traced. The colored water, chilled by contact with the ice, immediately fell down to the bottom, crept slowly along and gradually rose towards the surface of the equatorial end, after which it gradually returned along the surface to the temperate zone, and then crept first along the surface of the polar end, then fell to the bottom just as the blue had done, and formed another stratum creeping back again along the bottom and rising to the surface. The color made a distinct circulation during the half hour in which the audience viewed the experiment.

DR. BENJAMIN LEE, Chairman of the Committee of Epidemics of the Philadelphia Medical Society, writes to the Public Ledger that a prolonged cause of typhoid fever and allied diseases in our city, is the contamination of milk. "The remedy," says Dr. Lee, "would seem to be to insist on having the doors and sides (to a sufficient height) of our milk cars fixed with a fine screen, and a thorough cleaning of them after each trip." In connection with this suggestion, it may be well for medical men to consider the probable effect of zinc as a lining for milk and water cans. Many of these cans are now lined with zinc will, in two hours, be so thoroughly impregnated with the metal that it can be perceptibly tasted. A recent theory is that zinc, thus introduced so widely into our food, is one of the principal causes of paralysis, a disease which seems, of late years, to be so rapidly increasing. In the homeopathic school zinc is used as a remedy for paralysis, upon the principle of *similia similibus curantur*. As thousands of our citizens in private houses, hotels and restaurants are lined with this metal, further inquiry into the subject might probably be made by the doctors.

THE New York Court of Appeals have reversed the judgment of the Brooklyn Court in favor of the lithographer who received a verdict of $5,000 each for deaths occasioned by the Steamer Lexington. It has to be a question whatever of the soundness of the doctrine laid down by the Court of Appeals as one reasons for overruling the decision of the Court that it erred in the assumption that the Steamboat Company were responsible for more than ordinary care on Sunday for the safety of their passengers. The fact that there are more than usual on that day does not change the principle or the application of the law, and there can be no reference to the requirements of the particular occasion. The non-liability of the company because the contract was made on Sunday is also a valid legal defense, and the question regarding the want of jurisdiction in the case in which their verdicts were given. It is to be regretted, however, that substantial injustice has been done in this matter through legal technicalities, and that the Steamboat Company escape liability for gross carelessness in consequence of the accident having occurred on Sunday.

DEATH has just deprived Dahomey of the sovereign who reigned over her domain for several years in a style so savagely arbitrary as to meet the grave displeasure of even the African barbarians. To much credit is due the present King that the power of people of Dahomey curtailed the horrible funeral honors usually paid their sovereigns. Only twenty-four human beings were immolated on the grave of the dead King, instead of the thousands of men and women usually offered up on such occasions. There is at least room for the hope that the horribly barbarous custom of human sacrifices may receive a check, even in benighted Dahomey, from the unpopularity of the last and worst King of the realm. Christian missionaries in that particular dark corner of the earth cannot well do better than now strive to obliterate human sacrifices, by teaching the new King the utter inhumanity of the mortuary brutalities of his ancestors. An utter abolition of funeral sacrifices of men and women cannot fail to prove popular, even in Dahomey.

A STRANGE spectacle was witnessed recently at the opening of a Synagogue of Polish Jews in Spitalfields, London. After the dedication service, which was conducted in the primitive form still adhered to by the Israelites in Poland, the Rabbi arrived to superintend the filling in of the last scroll of the sephar or scroll of the law. The scroll was taken from the ark with the forms and ceremonies always observed when handling the sacred parchment, and it was then proposed that the privilege of filling in would be sold at auction for so much per letter. The beadle assumed the part of the auctioneer, and the sale was regularly proceeded with, the words were then knocked down to the highest bidder at an average rate of three pence a piece. The congregation in whose house of prayer this scene was enacted are quite humble people from Kalisch, West Poland, and the money accruing from the auction in the synagogue was doubtless an object to them.

IN Europe, as in this country, apparently inexhaustible supplies of timber for building purposes and for fuel, have been recklessly cut away, without any provision having been made for their renewal. In England timber is now jealously guarded, and farmers have commenced to plant trees, in the expectation that they will prove a valuable inheritance to their sons when the great forests of Norway, the timber from which is now used for ship building, shall have been used. It is stated, on the authority of the statistics collected by the government, that there are a greater number of acres under Scotch pine now than at any other period in Scotland's history, notwithstanding the immense quantity that has been cut down to be used as timber. Much of the pine included in the statistics, however, will not be available for many years, and larches are therefore being planted, as they are of rapid growth and yield good timber.

THE cultivation of flax is greatly on the increase in the Northwest. About 4,000 acres were this season sown in Marshall county, Iowa. In Watonwan county, Minn., where last year 1,000 acres were sown, the acreage has been enlarged to 6,000. Flax is also raised in Nicollet county, Minn., farmers generally receiving about twelve dollars per ton and realizing a fair profit. It does well upon the highlands overlooking the Cachanna river, covered by only a few inches of soil, and is to be found in these new flax-growing regions, where the crop is grown mostly for seed. The lint is therefore only a waste product. It would be well if some manufacturing enterprise would look up and secure the benefit of profit secured to the farmer by utilizing this material. In Washington county, Neb., flax culture is also increasing rapidly. The results last year were very satisfactory.

Interesting Iron News from England.

Late London papers contain several news items of interest to our iron people. A tract of hematite iron ore has been discovered in Shropshire. From specimens brought into Wolverhampton it is pronounced equal to the best Cumberland, containing 57 per cent of iron. A tract of 1,100 acres has been already secured by Staffordshire iron-masters, who are going to form a company. A general conference of the iron-masters of Yorkshire, Derbyshire, North and South Staffordshire and the north of England, has called forth a much more general feeling of sympathy than might have been expected. It is really a very sad case. Excessive love of money has never, we believe, been mentioned as one of Mr. JOHNSON's faults or foibles even by his bitterest enemies, and no one, so far as

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The New York *World* says that NILSSON is more careless in the use of her voice than when in the United State before her marriage. This is the usual result of matrimony, as many a poor man can certify.

The anti-administration papers are awful busy these days pulling *corruption* wool over the people's eyes. Its as clear as mucilage that it's all Grant's fault.

The mealy and invigorating chestnut is upon us; and many one says "nut chest yet,"—well some men will do anything.

A somewhat strange coincidence occurred in a St. Louis Court the other day. The prisoner at the bar, the lawyer who was addressing the Court in defense, the reporter who was taking notes of the trial, and one of the spectators, were all class-mates in the same institution of learning about seven years ago.

Lady lecturers are making great fortunes in England on account of the novelty of the thing there. The fare to Europe is surprisingly low at this season of the year.

Here is a recipe for rendering fabrics water proof: Dissolve one part by weight of caoutchouc, and one of paraffine or stearin, in two of benzine; dilute as much as necessary, and either saturate the fabric with it or lay it on with a brush.

The meeting of distinguished ministers in New York City is expected to have a refining influence upon the ladies, on account of its Eve angelical nature.

A Toledo baker killed a very sick hog the other day and sent it to market, to keep it from dying on his hands. That man is going to be very rich the first thing you know.

The schedules for paying the November interest on registered bonds not held by National banks will be ready on the 20th inst.

Kate hates mustaches, so much hair
Makes every man look like a bear,
But Nellie, who no thoughts could fetter,
Minds not, the more like bears the better,
Because, her pretty shoulders shrugging,
Bears are such glorious chaps for hugging.

A number of English capitalists have been corresponding with prominent men in Indianapolis with a view of locating somewhere in Indiana, in the smelting and working of iron. A party of them will visit the State this fall.

Denison, TEXAS, presents a case of remarkably rapid growth. On the 9th inst, it celebrated the first anniversary of its existence by appropriate ceremonies. The town is now said to contain 4,000 inhabitants, against about forty at the same time last year. This sudden development has been due to the extension of a railroad.

A correspondent from Cleveland to work a copper mine near Union Point, Middle Georgia.

The International Cotinage Conference, at Vienna, which was held under the patronage of the Archduke Rainer, has pronounced in favor of the adoption of the gramme as the unit of value. The value of 1g gramme fine gold used in the United States.

It is estimated that the surplus wheat crop of Minnesota for 1873, in its transportation to market at Chicago, Milwaukee, and Duluth, will fill 100,000 cars, constituting a train of 1,000 miles and five hundred trains of fifteen cars each.

It does not seem to be generally known that the national banking act contains a section, by which every stockholder is responsible at law for double the amount of stock owned by him. Of course this makes the stockholders of every national bank in the country liable for as much again as the full cash capital of their respective institutions.

New York rops are imitating the convenient chatelaine-hooks worn by ladies in a ring fastened on the watch chain to hold the cane, when the cane bearer's hands are both otherwise employed.

The Dutch government is in the fortunate and exceptionable position of having no debt, and also of making money out of its colonies. The expenses are always kept below the income. The budget for 1874 estimates the expenditure at 109,000,000 florins, and leave a surplus of 400,000 florins.

The San Francisco *Alta* says that a "patent butter" factory is soon to be established in that city.

The following story is going upon which newspapers of diverse views are unanimous is: "Let no man be elected to office who owes over five years' subscription to a local paper."

Contributions to the archives and library of the Southern Historical Society are solicited under the auspices of the association. Enough evidence of these divisions demonstrate that the society knows exactly how history ought to be made, and intends to provide, so far as possible, the means for making it. The society seeks data from Northern as well as Southern sources.

As one telegraph is buried under the sea, so all others will ultimately be buried under the earth. It is now definitively settled that the telegraph wires in Germany are no longer to be affixed to poles in the open air, but are to be buried in underground tubes.

The government resolution on the experimental cultivation of cotton in the model farms in the northwestern provinces of British India, is unfavorable to the extension of that staple cultivation and the introduction of rich exotic seed.

A steam fog whistle has been erected at Cape Race, Newfoundland, by the British government. In a fog near that dangerous coast our trans-Atlantic steamers will be delighted to hear a timely warning from that admirable whistle.

A correspondent writes to the *Independent* that he has just taken a trip of over eight hundred miles through the interior of Japan, that he found the anti-Christian edicts everywhere removed, and that he was safe as in the quiet determination with which American organization has been effected in all parts of the State, and the zeal with which the State ticket is supported by a united Republican press.

We allude to these facts for the special purpose of preventing our friends in Republican counties from being imposed upon in battling votes for local candidates for Democratic votes for the State ticket. There is no necessity for any such exchanges, for every Republican votes for his own, the fairly elected candidates of his party, and leave the fight in Senate, we need no assistance in the way of the Democracy. There is no necessity anywhere for such trading, and we hope our friends will at once see that Gordon and Mackey need no outside help, and look to no other direction for votes than those cast in the faces of their partisan friends, upon whom they have a right to rely, and in whom confidence is justified by their victory. There is no room for doubt in the general result, and therefore there is no necessity for throwing away votes for local candidates.—*Harrisburg State Journal.*

The Republican Convention for Erk, Jefferson and Cameron counties met at Ridgway on Friday last, and on the third ballot nominated J. W. Fuller as candidate for the lower house of the State Legislature. Perfect harmony prevailed during the Convention, and it was predicted by the most sanguine delegates that Mr. Fullipa's majority will not be less than 500, notwithstanding the district is nearly equally divided politically.

The Erie *Dispatch* of the 24 says: The "People's Convention," so-called, met in this city on Tuesday and went through the farce of nominating a ticket. The Convention was held in one of the rooms of the Court House, and reminded one forcibly of a Pigeon shoot, so to a scrimm. There were only a sixty self-constituted delegates present, political dead-beats of the various party organizations. Four or five more deliberations, the following ticket was placed in nomination: For Assembly, Capt. H. H. Rockard, of Addison township. Director, Washington township, Democrat. Sheruf, William Wescott, Waterford, Democrat: County Commissioner, M. H. Silverthorn, Fairview, Republican; Clerk of Courts, Capt. C. L. Pierce, city, Republican: Poor House Director, M. Phipps, Waterford, Republican; Jury Commissioner, Robt. Leslie, Wattsburg, Democrat; Auditor, Thomas McClure, city. The last two Messrs. Silverthorn and Pierce are on the regular Republican ticket. It is doubtful whether they feel highly complimented by the nomination of the "Reformers."

Mississippi.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE CALLED.

MEMPHIS, October 6.—An *Avalanche* special says: Governor Powers issued a proclamation this evening convening the Mississippi Legislature in extra session on the 20th inst. to amend the election law, and to transact other important business growing out of the muddle in that State.

General.

CHICAGO, October 6.—The *Inter-Ocean* to-morrow will contain an article advocating the re-election of Blaine to the Speakership. It combats the prejudice sought to be created by the assertion that he had been committed to the Credit Mobilier ring, and shows that sixteen chairmanships were given by him to the West and ten to the East.

A strong effort is being made in Massachusetts to induce Governor Washburn to pledge himself, in case of re-election not to sign any bill modifying the existing prohibitory liquor law.

The *St. Louis Globe* thinks the indications are that Senator Casserly will be re-elected to his seat in the United States Senate from California, notwithstanding the recent Democratic majority which Governor Booth is supposed to have.

The Ohio Democratic State Committee considerately made certain speaking appointments for Hon. George H. Pendleton, which he declined to fill for the reason that he was not first consulted, and that he did not care to appear in the part assigned.

According to a Western authority, the hay seed politician isn't a circumstance to the hay-seed editor. White the one deludes her victims into voting as they be properly cured as a preventive of hay fever, the other deludes them after they have become victims of the farm and barb-yard at his tongue's end.

The Washington *Republican* has collated a table showing the white and colored voters in Virginia at the commencement of the present campaign. The total number of whites was 17,639, and the colored 3,275. Of this number 7,387 were Republicans and 13,536 Democratic. Following the table, it gives the State debt for each individual, per capita, at $47, and observes that the Governor of the State acknowledges that twenty-five millions of her available assets have been squandered. The *Republican* concludes with the question, "Will the hard-fisted plantocracy listen to him upon whom the tax-payers shall fall with such crushing weight, suffer themselves to be imposed upon in this manner?"

Iowa votes on the same day as Pennsylvania. A correspondent of the Missouri *Republican*, after writing of the situation at present, says: "There has never been in the State so little interest in an election as the one now pending. The usual vote will not be polled by considerable. The Republican vote will hold their own in proportion to the vote cast. The opposition is far from united. The Anti-Monopolists have a ticket in the field, and the Democrats are neither dead nor alive but kicking. In three counties in the whole State the Democrats have a clear majority. And in these counties, where they are always persons ready to take all the offices, the "unterrified Democracy" have straightout tickets in the field, as they have also in several of the doubtful counties, but in all those counties where the "unterrified" are in the minority, they leave the fight with the Anti-Monopolists. There are some Democratic newspapers that are now tantalizing